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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected artistes returned they must in all cases sen I stamps for that purpose.

Let us have rest, sunshine, and more or lers

Mr. Fowler of New Jersey.

Yesterday THE SUN attributed to the Hon, Charles N. Fowler, chairman of | That he permits himself to indulge in the House Committee on Banking and Currency, the statement that the present condition of the United States Treasury | the call of the mocking bird so strongly is such that it has "already suspended within his breast that he rushes forth gold payments."

So startling is this announcement in its nakedness, so dangerous is the phrase in its possibilities concerning the national credit at home and abroad, we scarcely in New York permitted, for a space of wonder that the fidelity of our report of Mr. FOWLER's language should be questioned. It is questioned, moreover, solely on the strength of the intrinsic improbability that a legislator holding Mr. FOWLER's post of high responsibility with regard to the nation's financial system should talk so loosely.

Page 5.638 of the Congressional Record. in the number for April 29, contains this paragraph of a speech delivered a week ago to-day by Chairman FOWLER:

On the 27th day of April, 1967 mark this, gen tiemen-on the 27th day of April, 1907, the free gold n the Treasury was \$145,997,000, and to day there are fifteen millious of gold buillon and coln and twenty four millions of gold certificates, a difference of about \$100,000,000 altogether. They have already sus- His psychology is not at all complicated. rended gold payments; and if one of you gentlemen desire to go downstairs and draw your salary, you will probably find they will give you silver cer tificates or United States notes."

THE SUN printed yesterday the simple explanation of circumstances which Mr. FOWLER turned to rhetorical account in this portentous fashion. We wish we could acquit the honorable gentleman of conspicuous indiscretion.

Mocking Bird Ethics.

That sardonic plagiarist of the feathery tribe, the mocking bird, has never been summoned to the bar of justice for the -brazen imitations of his brethren's song. Whatever may be the opinion held in nestland of his performances, he pursues unhampered his lyric way, chirping, trilling, warbling; anon parodying the cry of a cat or the whining of a dog. Ruder still, he can simulate for you the weeping of infants in distress so well; that the anxious mother hastens to the eradle. Is his intent sinister, or is he merely mischievous? We are not adepts in the psychology of woodland flyers, Yet we may fairly call the mocking bird that is all-but for one very important a nature faker.

But transform this wee creature into a human biped; put clothes on him, and SHARP's contingent have little bills of in his breast ambition; let his hand hold a paint brush, and with his soul of a mocking bird he will at once set to echoing the ideas of other men; in a word to repainting their pictures. Now, imitation, our copybooks tell us, is the sincerest form of flattery; nevertheless, obstinate artists and picture dealers refuse to see the situation in that light. Human mocking birds are called by short, ugly words, and the aid of the law | publican amiability, and such members is invoked. What a to-do about a matter of instinct! Can the mocking bird, whose sensorium is so responsive that it for the improvement of Possum Fork, at once imitates anything from a hawk | are in a fair way of encountering a stolid to a handsaw, fight against the working and impenetrable inertia. Under the of such a delicate piece of automatic machinery? It seems to us that the question involved in the case of the bird | followers together much longer and, so is one of acoustics rather than ethics. HELMHOLTZ, not the civil code, should be the authority consulted.

A human mocking bird is quite another | IAMS'S game. His object is obvious case, may be argued. Free will, not determinism - as our metaphysical friends say then comes into play. The judgment is at work. The man who willingly and not racy and that he is trying to force the in a somnabulistic or hypnotized condi- Republicans to refuse to enact them into tion makes a copy of another's work, let law. He seeks an academic demonstrait be paint or marble, words or tones, is fit for treasons, spoils, stratagems, success, and to this end he is holding the That's what the law declares. But suppose he is, like the mocking bird, the he can really necessary legislation, while victim of irrepressible instinct. Suppose at the same time he destroys the prosthat he can no more help forging the name of another painter than the dipsomaniac can refuse the fatal glass. We tion, he simply postpones it, but at the once heard of a Judge, well known, many years ago in Pennsylvania, who are slowly fading and discontent is inevery spring disappeared from his home. his haunts, his seat on the bench. He went to Philadelphia incognito-that is. he didn't shave for a day or so-and be and proceed as if nothing had haprepairing to a secret and midnight hostlery he ate oatmeal for a week, gorged | fate of the ruck of Democrats and what oatmeal, finally became deadly ill from | will become of their "little bills" if this oatmeal. There were no eye strain theorists in those simple and scrapple days, then, can Mr. WILLIAMS hold his days, else the Judge-a worthy and an following together upon such terms? erudite man-would have been penned forever behind the paragraphs of some pyschobiologist as a supreme example wins that thoughtless laughter which is as of oatmeal monomania. As it was the affair, known to a few, was a joke.

Yet the learned jurist was not to blame. | vanishing prospect of their personal | should have the power to approve the When the fatal spell came upon him his aspirations and face a return to stony thoughts turned to oatmeal as the and disappointed constituencies. The thoughts of a young man in springtide | session cannot last much longer. Within turn to the pictured goat, the chosen a few weeks at the utmost the House symbol of thirst. How then dare we so Committee on Rules will have to get coolly condemn a painter seized by the | together and provide an effectual remedy furor of imitation? And when he dupli- for the Williams filibuster. Everybody cates a masterpiece should not the world | wants to get away and be done with it. of art be thrown into an ecstasy of ad- and when that time comes the solution miration! George Moore relates some- will be found. Congress will complete

easel in the Louvre and spent a year copying Poussin's 'Rape of the Sabines.' The copy is as fine as the original." We are inclined, without having seen it, to think it better than the original, as DEGAS is so much more original an artist than Poussin. He didn't sign his name, however, and that proves him to be only an amateur mocking bird, for your true mocking bird signs name, even goes so far as to imitate a frame.

The tempest in a paint tube which

raged in this town a few days ago shows

no sign of being allayed. Some one,

some exceptionally clever chap of the

veritable mocking bird lineage, has been

so it is alleged, turning out such perfect

imitations of the works of HOMER MARTIN,

WYANT, FULLER, INNESS, BLAKELOCK and

FRANCIS MURPHY that experts were

fooled into calling them genuine. We

learn with sorrow that some critical repu-

legations of fraud are true we cannot say.

The copying practice is as old as the hills,

It is a beloved institution. It represents

as America, is flooded with false Bar-

pressionists, of Manet, Monet, Pis-

timent of HOMER MARTIN and the others.

A newspaper man once upon a time

real writer. Was this done for money?

No. It was, so the eccentric scribe as-

the sake of the schooling. These ques-

tions may be threshed out in the law

courts, and we await with interest the

decision Of course, the dealer who

sells the canvases of the mocking bird

actions on the score of suffering from

the same disorder, if disorder it is

Another point: What becomes of the

bogus pictures? Counterfeits though

they may be, they deceived a number

trained. If these pictures gave so much

pleasure, have they no intrinsic artistic

value now that they are shorn of names?

Remember GOETHE, who wrote: "Is it

the author or the work that we admire

lift the mocking bird into the same

sphere with the creator. A pleasing

notion for hard working artists. And

can a picture be forged so as to deceive

every one? He who steals ideas steals

trash; ideas are in the air for every one

the vital thing. Can a copyist steal

another's style? We doubt it. But it is a

The Williams Filibuster.

How long, we wonder, will his Demo

eratic following put up with the filibus-

tering tactics of the Hon. JOHN SHARP

WILLIAMS? He is delaying Republican

legislation though not obstructing it, and

The fact is that a great many of JOHN

their own upon the passage of which

their small destinies depend, and these

are imperilled, if not actually doomed, as

things now stand. They are of no seri-

ous importance, as a rule, except to the

individual Congressmen concerned, and

it has been the habit of the Republican

of the minority under Mr. WILLIAMS'S

directorate, however, has congealed Re-

as the Hon. BUCEPHALUS BROWN of Frog

Level, urging an appropriation of \$250

circustances we wonder - mildly, of course

to speak, in an effective bunch.

-whether Mr. WILLIAMS can hold his

The truth is that the Democrats in

Congress have little heart for Mr. WILL-

enough. He wants to convince the

country that most of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S

policies are borrowed from the Democ-

tion, though of course without hope of

minority together and blocking as far as

pect of innumerable Democratic private

bills. He doesn't destroy this legisla-

same time the hopes of the little fellows

creasing in a corresponding ratio. It is

not important, for the Republicans can

adjust the rules to the situation if need

pened; but what meanwhile will be the

thing goes on much longer? For how many

For the time being he enjoys himself

in the way that most appeals to him. He

ointment to his soul, but meanwhile his

tributary Democrats contemplate a swiftly

wise critic who makes no attributions.

falls from his hand.

profitable loyalty. Meanwhile Mr. WILLIAMS himself not be so? Pennsylvania Steadfast for Knox.

State pride may partially explain the vitality of Senator Knox's candidacy in Pennsylvania. Twice he has been indorsed for President by State conventions, and his support is so steadfast that one must look deeper than State pride to account for the genuine belief in his availability and to understand

tations, not professional, went by the board. Swans turned into geese, withal, why faith in his star is constant golden geese. Whether or not these al-To those who have observed Mr KNOX's career in the Senate and studied his public addresses he is seen to be a rational and consistent defender of the the seamy side of art. Europe, as well Constitution who believes that all legitimate reforms can be realized withbizons, while the pictures of the Imout straining constitutional interpreta-He has never hesitated to point SARRO, are also the target of the Montout the limitations which the organic martre forging mills. Whoever he is, law imposes. Senator Knox has conhe has our curiosity roused, the man victions about the need of regulation who reproduces the brushwork and senand restraint, but he is opposed to measures that would confiscate and destroy; he respects rights of property such a reprehensible habit for the sake as they have always existed under the of pelf we cannot believe. He must feel Constitution, and he has never lost faith in the integrity of the Supreme Court. He believes that the balance can and copies, copies, copies, until the lust | be held true between State rights and the of the eye becomes cold and his brush Federal Constitution, and that it isn't necessary to invade the one or override the other in the name of reform. Thus Senator KNOX is neither a radical nor a years, another man to sign his work reactionary; at the same time he is a reand take whatever credit was due the former, but always within the law.

Mr. Knox is probably the only critic of the President and dissenter from his serted, pursued for the practice involved. methods who enjoys his approval. When Such devotion to art for art we have the Attorney-General resigned from the that a man of his temper and tendencies will at all never before encountered. Possibly the Cabinet to represent Pennsylvania in mocking bird mixed up in the recent the Senate Mr. Roosevely wrote him a scandal imitated other men's work for letter of regret and congratulation in which he said:

To your high professional qualifications you have added unflagging zeal and an entire indifference to every consideration save the honor and in terest of the people at large. Many great and able men have preceded you in the office you hold, but painter cannot claim immunity for his there is none among them whose administration has left so deep a mark for good upon the country's development."

The explanation of the vitality and hope of Senator Knox's candidacy in Pennsylvania is clear enough: intellectually, temperamentally and by virtue of of men whose eyes and judgments are his record as Attorney-General and Senator he is eminently fit to be President, and his position with regard to the radcalism of Mr. ROOSEVELT recommends him in Pennsylvania opinion as a candior censure?" This question seems to date upon whom judicious Republicans could unite.

Will the Macedonian Question Be Settled at Last?

We have before us the text of the Russian proposals concerning Macedonia and of the reply made thereto by Sir EDWARD to seize. He who steals a style steals GREY, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs. These documents are of great importance, for they indicate that at last there is some prospect of the Macedonian Christians receiving effective protection from outrage and of the maintenance of tranquillity and order in the three provinces of which that region is composed.

The Russian memorandum begins by

concurring in principle with the suggestions originally submitted by Sir EDWARD GREY to the great Powers. It even bestows perfunctory approval on the appointment of a Governor-General for Macedonia who should be responsible to the great Christian Powers, but goes on to say that the Russian Government is forced to recognize that such an inno- | T. U.'s loss is the vegetarians' gain. vation has no chance of being adopted unanimously by the Powers or of being accepted by the Sultan. It puts forward an alternative, namely, the retention of managers to let them pass. The attitude the present Inspector-General, Hilmi Pasha, whom the Sultan has lately reappointed for a term of years, and the creation of more favorable conditions for the performance of the duties at presof the three villayets. To that end Mr. ISVOLSKY, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, proposes that the Inspector-General should have a seat on the Financial Commission, though without a vote, should have the same rights as are now enjoyed by the Russian and Austro-Hungarian civil agents. It is further suggested that wider powers than it now possesses should be delegated to the commission and that it should draw up fresh regulations for the gendarmerie suited to the new conditions. On the other hand Mr. Isvolsky is unwilling to demand the reduction of the Turkish troops stationed in the three Macedonian provinces, because he feels that this would be an interference with the Sultan's independence. It is pointed out too that in case these troops are not reduced it would be needless to raise the question of a collective guarantee by the great Powers of the preservation of peace in Mace-

donia In reply Sir EDWARD GREY accepts the proposal that the Inspector-General entrusted with the work of reorganization should have the right to assist at the deliberations of the Financial Commission whenever that body should be engaged upon matters relating to the Administration. The British Foreign Office goes on to say that it has no objection to the retention of HILMI Pasha, whom it has the office of Inspector-General. A conviction is expressed, however, that the measure of his executive authority and control should be clearly defined; that he budget for Macedonia without reference to the Porte; that a certain number of mobile troops should be placed at his disposal for dealing independently of the Porte with the predatory bands; that appointments and dismissals of officials should be left solely in his hands on the recommendation of the Financial his subordinate officials should be given

where that in 1840 DEGAS "set up his such work as is necessary or under except from him. As for the reduction tropes, and to reduce it to pure and schoexisting circumstances desirable, and the of the Turkish troops, the British Foreign lastic English would be an undertaking as unfortunate gentlemen who have fol- Office would not insist on it provided the Macedonian budget, which has at preslowed Mr. WILLIAMS in his amusing ent a deficit of \$1,500,000, due chiefly to enterprise will find themselves left for consolation to a recollection of their unenormous military expenditure, can be relieved in any other way. One way suggested is that the Inspector-General doesn't care three straws. He has been | and the Financial Commission should elected to the Senate and will sit in at be empowered to retain such proportion ! the proper time. The troubles of the of the receipts of the three provinces, not have sent Mr. Bonan down to Brownsaverage Southern Congressman are as as should be deemed necessary for civil nothing in his sight. Why should they needs, and that they should then hand over what was left for military purposes assures the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs that the British Government has no wish to impair the dignity or curtail the right of the Sultan to provide for the military necessities of his dominions, but he holds that a continuance of the present condition of affairs would be not only a menace to peace but destructive of the credit of the Ottoman Empire.

Now that Russia and Great Britain have reached what may be called substantially an agreement, and since those two Powers are certain to obtain the concurrence of France and Italy, there is reason to believe that Germany and Austria-Hungary will not show themselves recalcitrant and that there is now a fair chance of solving the Macedonian problem.

Albert Stickney's Portrait of the President.

The late ALBERT STICKNEY was one of the closest students of events and one of the most accurate observers of men; and at the same time a fearless reporter of his conclusions. It is worth recording that four years ago, before Mr. ROOSEVELT'S first election and second inauguration as President, Mr. STICK-NEY wrote thus concerning him:

He has displayed on many occasions a fata propensity to rush into measures of lawlessness and violence. Thus far, no doubt, his demonstration of force against foreign nations have been against nations which were weak and unable to offer serious resistance. Indeed, one of the worst feature of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S public acts has been this pro pensity to attack the weak. But we cannot assume times seek an antagonist who is inferior to us in power. Sooner or later, with a man like Mr. Roose VELT for President, we shall find ourselves con fronted by an enemy who will have both the power and the will to make a serious contest and cause an appalling expenditure of life and money. We can not expect always to meet non resistants.

Mr. ROOSEVELT is essentially a cowboy. His temper, his training and his methods are essentially those of a cowboy. He has a fatal tendency to the needless use of force, of a policy of blow and bluster. His conduct is not that of a wise, discreet, self contained man. In his hands the chief command of the army and the navy of the United States is in hands extremely dangerous."

Again, also four years ago:

THEODORE HOOSEVELT, so far as concerns his public acts, has gone mad. He has lost his senses his sense of the obligation of law, his sense of the responsibilities which attach to the possession of great power. In his estimation his will is law, the embodiment of right. He has lost sight of all ordinary moral standards. He is possessed with a mania for war and noise. His uncontrolled and uncontrollable impulses are to the use of force and

"THEODORE HOOSEVELT is the most dangerou man that has held high office in any civilized nation, so far as my reading goes, at any time since the formation of our national Government."

Of the honesty of the mordant that etched these lines there can be no doubt. STICKNEY would not consciously have done injustice even to a man he instinctively distrusted. How far will the truth of his judgment of Mr. ROOSEVELT be admitted, and how far disputed, by those who are best qualified to revise the foregoing remarkable opinions; and how far will that opinion coincide with the final words which history shall write?

His Excellency Wu TING-FANG, or, as America first learned to love him, Mr. Wu, having slipped from the water wagon, if current history be not distorted, is greatly joved to find that he landed queue side up

with care in a garden patch. The W. C What is most winsome about these successive seasons of grace in the case of Mr. Wu is that they are tributes to the reclaiming powers of American women. Being greatly troubled with sciatica. explains the extinguished brand from the burning, "I read a book on vegetarianism which an American lady wrote and sent to Whereupon he gave o'er capon and sack and relentlessly ordered one-half ent devolving on the Inspector-General pennyworth of bread. Now the pains of sciatica will reconcile the sufferer to almost any other kind, even those inflicted by a book on its prevention and cure; so thus far we follow Mr. Wy with an ardent trust

that he is not joking. Where we halt, at least falter in faith and that all the members of that body | is at the point where Mr. Wu relates how the nail of his conversion was clinched on the other side, his story of an early Chinese vegetarian who lived 500 years. We hope this is true, that no nature faker lived in those days, that the years of strict vegetarians may all be numbered thus. We hope that when the spell of Fletcherism is added to the charm the regimen may reward all faithful practitioners with a thousand years of happy life. Yet, without wishing to create a strain in international relations, we cannot refrain from recording a belief prevalent in some well informed quarters that Mr. Wu is an irrepressible and incorrigible Oriental cutup.

It is unfortunate that some purists object to the use of the word "nuance" in writings about music, because the writers will undoubtedly continue to use it. It is confessedly a makeshift, but that is the estate of most of the cant of musical criticism. The English language, as well as others, wants words to express definitely certain recognizable but almost intangible traits of music. The word "shading" does not exactly mean "nuance," as musicians understand these terms. Light and shade in music are held to signify dynamic gradations, whereas "nuance" embraces these and also those significant modifications of tone quality which give "color" to found a capable and honest official, in vocal performance. Helmholtz, a man of science, vainly strove to define characteristic quality of tone by the expression Klangjarbe-"tone color"-which is, in deed, a strange figure of speech. But writers on music instantly adopted it and have clung to it for the excellent reason that it means less and is therefore more definite than our vague "quality of tone." For a like reason the Germans have built Nuancirung out of the French nuance because they have no word of their own to express just that trait of musical performance. It is hardly worth while to object to "nuance" as a musical term, for the good reason that the vocabulary of the Commission, and that no instructions to art is almost all as loose and figurative as this. It is a jumble of languages and

difficult as the regulation of the profes-

sional jargon of a forecastle. A curious Senator has elicited from Mr. BORAH of Idaho the opinion that from ten to fifteen soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry were concerned in the Brownsville affray and that thirty more knew all about it Great is the pity that Mr. ROOSEVELT could ville to investigate in place of MILTON D. PURDY; the mystery might have been cleared up, the guilty punished, the accomplices after the fact dismissed from the to the Porte. Finally Sir EDWARD GREY | army and the innocent allowed to remain

If Harvard should defeat Yale at football it could not cause more surprise than if Yale should defeat Harvard in a joint debate. Last night history repeated likelf in Woolsey Hall when Yale again lost in the twentieth sinual debate with the Crimson.

New Haren Journal and Courier.

We fear that the intellectual triumph of Harvard was lost on the undergraduate body at New Haven; and we hazard the opinion that the undergraduate body at Cambridge would exchange twenty such victories for one winning touchdown against Yale.

"Let Us Alone!"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! most hopeful sign of an improvement soon to come in the condition of business is the formation of the National Prosperity Association of St. Louis with its platform, "Give us a rest and sunshine."

Numerous organizations throughout the country have taken up the matter and already the outlook is brighter.

All thinking men agree that the two greatest curses in this country are the politicians and the yellow journals, and any association formed to combat the harm they have done and are doing can but result in good for the

country. The most artful politician of all, whom every one will recognize without my naming nim, has without intending to do so done more harm to legitimate business by his reckless. thoughtless methods than all other agencies ombined.

NEW YORK, May 4. The Governor Criticised by One of

Friends TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! supporter of Governor Hughes, will you permit ne to criticise him mildly through your First, I am confident that general public

sentiment is against his unprecedented action as a Governor in going about the State mak ing speeches in his own defence and elecioneering in favor of his own ideas. He has perfect right to entertain his own ideas out by what right shall he assert that he is nfallible and his opponents fallible? He eems to hold to the idea that the king cannot But right or wrong, is not his proper place in the executive chamber rather than going hither and thither about the country to the neglect of executive duty and just now some 300 thirty day bills in which many people are interested, in the common guise of stump speaker'

Secondly, in his apparent desire to gain ontrol of semi-public corporations through his Public Service Commission the Governor eems to supplement the purpose of the President to discourage the organization of such corporations, since their entire management by directors would not be assured. Capitalists will not invest their money where they cannot control it, where the national or State Government may exercise whims as to how the business shall be conducted. It s true that up to this time the Public Service Commission in this State has shown little but incompetency in the character of his makeup, and yet the Governor desires to invest it with more and greater powers, which being granted would endanger the public welfare through distrust of its ability and doubtfulness of its

We should all entertain great respect for the Governor and for his opinions, and we must likewise concede that there are Senators who sometimes disagree with his ideas who are his peers in intelligence and much better versed in the affairs of state. The veto power s very properly conferred upon the Governor, and by it he may express opinions, and in messages set forth his wishes and desires; but t would seem that he was not further called upon to make efforts to supersede the authorty of the legislative branch of the Government. Indeed, in the earlier part of his term the Governor so expressed himself, but he seems to have forgotten it. REPUBLICAN. SYBACUSE, May 4.

British Disaster in India Seen Through a Glass Darkly.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Though it is ot the sphere of a Swami to talk on politics, but o stand by and watch the fools cut each other's throats for worldly goods, I must say a few words at this moment, as the war cloud is again threatening the eastern sky.

Whether through the rivalry of the British and lapanese merchants or through the secret understanding between the Russian and Japanese Gov ernments to divide India and Manchuria between hemselves, England finds herself morally isolated by her ally in the Far East. Russia will surely take advantage of this situation and will invade India n spite of her so-called treaty with England, as she nows by now (after the war with Japan) that England is her real enemy.

India at present is infested with revolutionists They would be glad to welcome anybody. And if England loses India she would lose all her com-merce in the East. Germany would benefit by this ruggle, and who can predict what would happen o England? Perhaps half of her population will ave to leave home and go somewhere else for a living. The cotton industry of this country would mmensely. Many a millionaire would be bankrupt. Such is the game of chess. ATLANTIC CITY, May 4. RAJA SWAMI.

"Let Us Alone!"

'ag' nag! nag! Will we never be let alone! And nag! nag! nag! Till we can't call our souls our own! 's Oh! for a needed rest. In quiet to be at ease t's Oh! to be rid of My Policies' pest,

While business is on the bum And nag! nag! nag!
With messages still to come cold and censure and blame Blame and censure and scold Till every one is sick of the game And longs for the peace of old

from year to year, with never a feat

As to whether they may have food:

And to do again as we please.

Nag! nag! nag!

O men who love your peace! O men who from quarrels shrink! Do not you wish that his tongue would cease And give you a chance to think? Nag! nag! nag! And each must add to his brood

Nag! nag! nag! Till investors in fear must pause: and nag! nag! nag! Until no one is sure of the laws: t is pag! nag! nag! Till the people are worried to death Vith that querulous voice in its strenuous

phraiding the poor and denouncing the rich

Oh! when will he run out of breath? "Give Us a Rest and Sunshine." Weary are we of moonshine Flooding the country through Charges devoid of substance, Vaporings strange and new Weary are we of turmoil

Fighting and heat and row

Give us a rest and sunshine

That is our alogan new. Weary are we of limelight Centred on one alone. Shedows upon the country Calcium on him thrown Weary are we of jawings, 4 Messages, speeches, too: Give us a rest and sunlight,

MCLANDBURGE WILSON

TIRED.

NEW WAR MATERIAL.

When smokeless powder was introduced t was found not only that it was nearly smokeess but also that it gave higher muzzle veocities with lower maximum pressures in the bore. This could result only from a greater pressure on the bullet while in the bore and a more gradual burning of the powder. The diameter of the bore could be reduced and yet the bullet at the fighting ranges would have energy enough to kill a man: indeed, the range was greatly increased. Moreover, the great velocity made the trajectory of the bullet very flat, so that when the sight is once set for any particular range it will require no change for a considerable distance short of that range or over it, because t will still kill a man advancing or retiring, since it will change in height very little.

The reduction in calibre, of course, enabled the soldier to carry more rounds of ammunition, which became more and more desirable as the rapidity of fire (by improving the firearms) increased.

Now the tendency has been for some years to diminish the calibre for this very reason, but as the diameter gets less the bullet naturally gets lighter, and a light bullet does not carry its energy so well to the longer ranges as a heavier one. Consequently the small callbre bullet is not so effective at the longer ranges as a heavier bullet, and its trajectory more curved at these ranges, although flatter at the nearer ranges.

This became especially noticeable in the latest form of pointed bullet, which is so splendidly adapted to overcome the resistance of the air by its extremely pointed shape. Another trouble in still further reducing the calibre was the increased maximum pressure in the bore due to the extremely small area of cross section of the bullet for the powder gases to act on

A new bullet and musket invented by Herr Puff, a gunsmith and mechanical engineer of Spandau, give a greater velocity and flatter trajectory with less recoil than any weapon and ammunition now used. The principle on which the invention is based is this: that the bullet while in the bore shall have as great a cross section area as possible in order to enable it to receive the greatest possible amount of the pressure or energy of the powder gases, and at the same time shall take another form on passing through the bore and on leaving the muzzle, so that while in the air it will have as small an area of cross

section as possible. This is accomplished in a very simple way merely giving the present pointed bullet a little longer cylindrical part and bulging out a ring around its circumference very much like the so-called band (for taking the riffing) in an artillery projectile. This ring stands out only about one millimeter in heigh above the rest of the bullet, but this is enough to give the base of the latter an area of cross section 20 per cent. greater than it has now, so that the pressure of the powder gases on it is increased by that amount. This, then, accomplishes the first part of the object to

be attained. To effect the second part the bore of the present musket has to be slightly changed. At and near the muzzle it remains the same, but at the breech block the depth of the grooves of the rifling is increased the diameter between grooves is about that of the band of the bullet), gradually becoming less toward the muzzle, near which the rifling is he same as that of the present musket.

The bullet thus becomes gradually smaller n area of cross section as it moves through the bore. This gradual change, in spite of the greater total pressure on the bullet, greatly reduces the shock of recoil, or what soldiers commonly call the "kick" of the musket, which in this new arm is really quite small.

On leaving the bore the bullet has therefore the same diameter as the present builet consequently no more retarded by the air. The result is a considerably greater muzzle velocity and a lower maximum pressure in the chamber or bore.

The material has been tested in Russia and in Germany and has been approved by the highest authorities. General Rohne and Colonel Heydenreich, two of Germany's most noted ballisticians, have spoken very highly of this advance in the mechanics of small arms. One of them remarks that the inventor must now go one step further and invent a builet which will expand again on striking its target in order to increase the so-called stopping power of small calibre bullets. The accuracy of fire is apparently about the same as that of the present pointed bullet. Its perforating power, due to its increased velocity, is, however, much greater, and a very Important point is that it will perforate the present armor shield of field guns at a range of over 218 yards, whereas the present bullet can hardly perforate it as close at 164 yards.

the great advantages of the new material may therefore be summed up as follows Greater muzzle velocity and less maximum pressure in the bore; greater perforating power; a flatter trajectory, especially at the longer ranges: less energy of recoil.

A heavier bullet of the same calibre as the present may consequently be used with advantage; or the calibre of the present bullet may be reduced with advantage: or, finally a more energetic powder can be used with out exceeding the allowable pressure in the bore of the gun. Not only is this new material a great step

in advance but it is also a great improvement toward the future of the infantry muscet, whether that is to be an automatic or repeating rifle, the type France is energetically perfecting at the present time, or a musket of reduced calibre, the line along which Italy and several other nations are now working. A travelling kitchen capable of furnishing

roops even on the firing line with hot meals is also attracting the attention of military men. The kitchen wagous are drawn by horses and accompany the troops on the march, but more than that, in the trenches before the enemy the horses are unhitched and the wagons can be moved about by the men to give those in the trenches a hot meal at any time. Think of our soldiers in the civil war lying

for days in the trenches before Vicksburg or Petersburg and snatching an occasional meal of hardtack and bacon, or our men at Santiago with little or nothing but what they carried with them on their backs, being served a hot meal of soup or stew while the action was in progress. And yet that is exactly what happened in Manchuria on both sides and will happen again in the next war Portable field kitchens are being tried in all

the European armies, and some model will undoubtedly be used in the next war. The Russians used two different types in the late war, one four wheeled, for the infantry

and artillery, the model of Colonel Bogajewski, capable of holding 300 rations; the other two wheeled, for the cavalry, the model of Brun-Zalenski, capable of holding 170 rations. During the campaign, however, the four wheeled type proved too heavy, often requiring six horses and more on bad roads; consequently the two wheeled type was most generally used even by the infantry. In Russia. therefore, the two wheeled wagon is being introduced generally, one for each squadron of cavalry and battery of field artillery, two for each company of infantry-one for meat,

the other for grits, &c. These wagons contain merely a large kettle double walled, the furnace, for wood or coal, below. The flame and hot air play in the space between the walls, the products of combustion escaping by a low sheet iron pipe in front. The kettle has a tight cover with a safety valve in its top. There is a faucet in the rear to let out the contents of the kettle. and also one through the bottom for cleaning. The packing about the kettle is a poor conductor of heat, so that the contents can be

kept hot a long time. The Japanese used in the field a sheet iron stove capable of being taken apart, similar to the American model. For their transportation ten animals to the battalion were allowed, Each company had one. Each cavalry squadron and battery had a cooking apparatus and two horses to carry it. But of course with this equipment they could not cook on the march as the Russians did.

In Germany the Russian wagons have been used since 1902, but only experimentally. They were tried in the Harz and in the Gian Mountains, and recently they have been used in the annual manœuvres.

Meanwhile the German War Department has offered three prizes of 5,000, 3,000 and 2,000 marks respectively for the best portable

field kitchens fulfilling the conditions of lightness, durability, capable of following the troops even in difficult country, drawn by one horse, capacity of kettle 150 liters and arranged to carry also the driver's pack of thirty-three pounds and the oats for the horse, forty pounds. The portable kitchens of this kind add but little to the length of the wagon train and are considered to conduc

immensely to the comfort of the troops. In France the Russian wagons are also being tested. Besides, a wagon made by a French firm, resembling an artillery limber in appearance, capacity 300 liters of soun

or coffee, has been tested. In Switzerland a cooking apparatus invented by Colonel Ringier and made by the aluminum works of Gonterschwil is used It can cook for a whole platoon in half an hour and the contents of the kettle can be kept hot for fifteen hours. The kettle filled with the soup and meat ration weighs only 270 pounds.

In Austria at least eleven field kitchens were tried in the manœuvres last year. The proved particularly useful in the Eighty. fourth infantry regiment in its manceuvres over the Jablinka Pass. The portable field kitchen was able to keep up with the troop at all times.

The field artillery has everywhere been striving to find a projectile which shall combine the good qualities of both shell and shrapnel, so that a single kind of projectile will suffice under all conditions. The Ehrhard Gun Company of Düsseldorf has such a projectile which is rapidly gaining in favor It can be fired (to get the range) as a shelf. and it gives an excellent cloud of smoke on bursting which can readily be recognized in position as either in front of or in rear of the target: again, it can be fired as shrapnel with excellent hitting or destructive power against a line of skirmishers or against earth-

works and other resisting objects. The destructive range of field artillery has een considerably increased of late years. The last German field service regulations state that the effective action against closed companies or squadrons has been extended from 3,000 meters to 4,000 meters for field artillery and from 6,000 to 7,000 for the heav field pieces or artillery of position. armament of nearly all the principal armies with the modern field artillery material has been practically completed, so that all are nearly on a par as regards material alone All German field artillery and other carriages have recently been painted service colo

ROUGH NEW YORK POLICEMEN. The Best Paid and Rodest Force in the World, Says a Returned American.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The experience of Mr. Nahan Franko on Saturfay afternoon is another of a very large series which General Bingham will find hard to explain on the grounds of insufficien appropriations, for the police force. New York policemen are the best paid and the ost unnecessarily rude and violent of any the world. I return here after an absenseveral years and find them just as gruf d disobliging as they ever were.

Nowhere but in Switzerland is this attiude even approached by the officers of the law. Out of about ten occasions on which have recently sought information from policeman I have had a civil answe only once. The proportion of civil answers ne receives in Germany, France or England

about se per cent. While watching the parade on Saturda saw a policeman stationed on the east sidof Fifth avenue at Nineteenth street la his hands on two women, quite unwarrants bly, and push them through the crowd vio-lently as if they were malefactors. It looks almost as if these overpaid blackguards wel-come an opportunity or the slightest excuse to abuse and manhandle civilians.

Meanwhile the Magistrates sit on the bench

Meanwhile the Magistrates sit on the benchand seldom does one read of an impertinent national being rebuked. But then the Magistrates appear to be recruited largel from the same class as the policemen. Citizens who have committed slight breaches o police regulations, instead of being courte ously cautioned are roughly abused. If they recent the impudence they are agrested resent the impudence they are arrested often being treated with quite unjustifiable NEW YORK, May 5,

A Call for a Salt Sea Wave Oyster

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "I am no nad," but soon shall be if this oyster discussion does not cease. That in this twentleth centur, there should be men capable of debating the method of frying oysters and that the public press should give room to their lucubrations is a proof of the degeneracy of our boasted civilization. As well liscuss the best method of robbing a church o setting fire to a crowded schoolhouse. an obster is a crime which only a bromide could connive at.

But there is a deeper lufamy. I refer to the method now prevalent of perverting the living yster by the "fattening" process, and improving his external beauty at the expense of his flavor I do not know on what variety of ensilage the New York oyster is fed. I do know, from bitter experience, that the resulting product tastes like stale cucumber. Cannot a league of oyster lovers be rganized to do away with the stall fed mollusk?

And can any one tell me where in New York, or ven in Brooklyn, I can eat real oysters, live, salt; ones, with the taste of the sea waves and the perfume of the sea wind, the kind that you-but then, no one can. NEW YORK, May 4.

Advice to "Fifty-stx" in Retirement.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SY: In THE SUN f May 2 "Fifty-six" asks, if he dare quit work, the financial necessity for daily labor being absent in regard to this a learned doctor recently wrote: Don't retire from business unless you have a hobby to retire on, as well as a competency Charles Lamb's essay "The Superannuated Man" bears on this subject

It would seem that "Fifty-six" should only be concerned about the disposal of those hours given to business; the rest of the day he can pass as hereofore. Well, he can sleep longer in the morning take more time at his meals, read the newspaper not swallow the headlines). He can do things leisurely now; can spend more time outdoors. He can take more interest in politics (the finest game in the world as one grows older). Other Interests will spring up. It will be odd at first, but the strangeness will pass. OSWEGO, N. Y., May 4.

Ingenuous Call for an Unpublished Letter. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As an ardent dmirer of Governor Hughes I should like to ask ou why publicity was not given to his letter or elegram of congratulation to Archbishop Farley on the occasion of the recent festivities in connec

ion with the Catholic centennial. I notice that great space was devoted to the fact that President Rooseveit had not only written a letter but also telegraphed his felicitations, and that Secretary of War Taft was also early on hand with a bid for the Cathone vote. Of course Catho lies have long recognized President Roosevelt broadmindedness, while Mr. Taft through his diplomacy in dealing with the vexed Philippine question won the admiration of Roman Catholic

n this country and elsewhere.

As an admirer of Governor Hughes and one who opes to see him in the White House next March am satisfied that his message of congratulation

NEW YORK, May 5.

Debt of the Catholic Church to Its Women. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We are sev ral Catholic women who ask if any recognition of indispensable work done by Catholic women was given in the recent celebration by the Catholic erarchy of the diocese of New York. If such recognition was made it has not been reported in last 100 years few Catholic churches in New York would be open or even built, fewer still successful We resent having the idea impressed on our children that the work of their mothers in the churca is insignificant. SEVERAL CATHOLIC MOTHERS.

A Dream of Washington Square. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Last night !

ireamed that I was walking down the lower part of Fifth avenue, and in my dream I saw distinctly grand equestrian statue of George Washington standing on the Washington Arch and towering above the green trees of the park. It certainly was an inspiring sight. Will this dream ever be real ized, or is its fulfilment forbidden by the laws of architecture and good taste? NOT AN ARTIST. NEW YORK, May 5.

Poetic Fancy. As the bottles strew the occan. Stretching out from clime to clime, We may say they are quite truly